

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, changeable. Temp. 18-20 (64-68). Thursday, showers. Temp. 17-19 (63-68). Friday, sunny. Temp. 20-22 (68-72). LONDON: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 18-20 (64-68). Thursday, showers. Temp. 17-19 (63-68). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 27-30 (77-81). NEW YORK: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 24-26 (78-80).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1978

Established 1887

## American Cellist Matches Cliburn Feat in Moscow

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, July 4 (IHT) — Nathaniel Rosen, 30, a cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, won first prize in the Tchaikovsky competition last night, becoming the first American instrumentalist to take a gold medal since pianist Van Cliburn 20 years ago.

"I wanted it very much," Mr. Rosen said after the announcement. His father, David, a California judge, said that the young man had been working for nearly 25 years for this victory.

The winners in the violin and piano categories of the four-yearly Tchaikovsky competitions will be announced in the next few days.

Fifty-three cellists from 22 countries competed in the grueling series of three concerts by each contestant, involving a demanding repertoire of classical and modern music.

Mr. Rosen received a thunderous ovation from a discriminating audience in the final round Saturday after he played Tchaikovsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme" and a Dvorak concerto.

## Started at Six

He began on the cello at the age of six, studied at the University of Southern California and worked for 15 years as a student and assistant of the late Grigori Piatigorsky. He played in the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra under director Neville Marriner, and has been with the Pittsburgh Symphony since September, 1977.

In 1966 he was a finalist in the Tchaikovsky competitions in Moscow. He was the youngest cellist then — and the oldest now. The cutoff age is 30.

The competition was judged by 15 musicians, including five from the Soviet Union, and five from other East bloc countries. It was the first time that an American had

won in a strings category, where Russians are usually dominant.

Jane Marsh, a singer, received a first prize at an earlier competition, and Eugene Fodor, a violinist, won a silver medal when no gold was given.

Other winners this year among the cellists are: second prize, Daniel Veis of Czechoslovakia; and Mari Fugiwara of Japan; third prize, Aleksandr Knayazev, 17, and Aleksandr Rudin, both of the Soviet Union; fourth prize, France Springuel of Belgium; fifth prize, Marcio Carneiro of Brazil; sixth prize, Sergei Sudzilovsky of the Soviet Union.

Two of four honorary diplomas went to Americans Gary Hoffman and Evelyn Elsing.

This year an American violinist, Daniel Heifetz — no relation to Jascha Heifetz — has been receiving warm praise from Tass news agency. He is considered by some of his fellow competitors as a possible winner, unless the judges want to avoid giving gold medals to two Americans.

In piano, the Americans have seemed considerably weaker. Only one of 22 entrants, Gail Martin, made the final round; the others were eliminated in the first two rounds.

Mr. Rosen was accompanied to Moscow by his wife, Jennifer Langham, also a cellist, his father and his uncle. His father ventured the prediction 10 days ago that the young man would win. Saturday evening in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, the elder Mr. Rosen, amateur violinist, sat rigidly through his son's performance, following every note as intently as if he were playing it himself.

When it was over and the bravos were pouring out, the musician's father relaxed, nodded and allowed himself a faint, knowing smile.



Mauro Carassale, 11, (left) and his 14-year-old brother, Enrico.

## 11-Year-Old Charms Captors

OLBIA, Sardinia, July 4 (Reuters) — Eleven-year-old Mauro Carassale kept his hooded kidnappers spellbound for more than two months with fairytales that he invented.

And in the end, the men released him for the equivalent of \$175,000, a fifth of the ransom that they had demanded. When they let him go, they said: "Forgive us, Mauro."

The Sardinian schoolboy was abducted April 23 from his parents' home on the Emerald Coast.

Pope Paul had appealed two weeks ago for the boy's release. Interim President Amintore Fanfani today praised him for his courage and promised to send him a microscope as a present.

Mauro's ordeal began when a gang of masked men invaded his home, tied up the family and prepared to take away his brother, Enrico, 14.

"Don't take him, he is ill," Mauro begged. "Take me."

Kept in an open-air animal shelter in the Sardinian mountains, the boy soon captured the hearts of his hooded captors with the fairytales.

"They always listened to my stories," he said. "They were very kind to me and called me 'our little Garibaldi,' the 19th-century hero of Italian unification."

The kidnappers told him of his growing fame and that his school had decided to waive the two months that he missed and give him a pass "in absentia." Mauro also said he was told that some politicians had nominated him for a valor award.

When it rained, the kidnappers strung a tarpaulin over the shelter. They also bought him a sweater and a shirt and fed him on goats' cheese, sausages and bread.

When he woke up yesterday morning, Mauro said, he heard a voice demanding: "Where is the money?" and another voice answer: "Show us the boy first."

Then the bandits hugged and kissed him and handed him over to mediators who had been conducting the ransom negotiations on behalf of his father, a furniture merchant.

Police arrived after the kidnappers escaped.

### But 115 Abstain in Vote

## Spanish Socialists Accept Parliamentary Monarchy

MADRID, July 4 (UPI) — The Congress of Deputies today approved the first article of Spain's post-Franco constitution defining the state as a parliamentary monarchy with the national sovereignty residing in the Spanish people.

A bloc of 115 Socialists abstained on the section of the article which decreed, "The political form of the Spanish state is the parliamentary monarchy," but it passed with 196 votes in favor and nine against cast by other supporters of a republic.

The Socialists had fought in committee to make Spain a republic but when they lost they agreed not to force a floor fight. Socialist spokesman Gregorio Peces Barba said the party accepted the vote of the full chamber.

The first part of the article described Spain as a democratic state which "defends as superior values its judicial order, liberty, justice, equality and political pluralism." It passed by 317 votes with one against and one abstention.

Sovereign People

The first article also spelled out that "the national sovereignty resides in the Spanish people, from whom emanate all the powers of the state." The vote for this was 310

in favor with three opposed and 11 abstentions.

The president of the Congress of Deputies opened debate with an appeal to put reason before emotion.

"Let it be a rational and not a visceral constitution, consensual and not triumphal, in which neither the majorities nor the minorities impose disunity or force," Fernando Alvarez de Miranda told the 350 members of the lower house of the Cortes (parliament).

The new constitution, he said, must "let Spaniards live in order, peace, justice and freedom."

## 2-Week Debate

The deputies were expected to debate for about two weeks on the draft before sending it to the Senate for final legislative approval.

The Spanish people will vote on the constitution in a referendum probably in September.

Key issues still to be decided include whether the Catholic Church should have a form of special recognition, abolition of the death penalty and setting of the legal age of 18.

Communist leader Santiago Carrillo reaffirmed his party's participation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Fitness Phenomenon Sweeping the U.S.

By Leonard Shapiro  
and Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — It has been called a fad, a craze and a phenomenon, this fanatical physical fitness.

A book called "Running" has sold nearly 500,000 copies and has been No. 1 on the best-seller lists for weeks. Five of the top 15 trade paperbacks deal directly with health and fitness.

Dollars spent on sporting goods have gone from \$2.2 billion in 1960 to \$13.5 billion last year, when Americans spent \$25 million on running equipment.

Newsweek puts joggers on its cover. U.S. News and World Report writes about "The Fitness Mania" and New York magazine devotes eight pages to telling about "The Physical Elite: They Think They're Better Than You Are."

## Sweat Chic

Clearly, sweat chic is in. A recent Washington Post national telephone survey confirmed that more Americans are doing more to get their bodies toned up and

## Heavy Shelling Resumed

## Lebanon Christians Urge Syria Pullout

Associated Press

BEIRUT, July 4 — Syrian-dominated peacekeeping forces resumed heavy shelling of Christian neighborhoods in Beirut today as Christian rightists, politicians accused Syria of trying to dominate the country and called for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Underscoring the wider implications of the Christian-Syrian showdown, Israel issued a declaration of concern citing "repeated attacks" on Lebanon's Christians. Diplomats saw it as a warning to Syria over its activities in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Christian rightists militia units in southern Lebanon, which are supported by Israel, today were busy defending themselves to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from re-infiltrating the border area.

In Beirut, the renewed Syrian rocket and artillery fire shattered the fourth cease-fire in three days. Motorists in Ashrafiyah, the hardest-hit Christian neighborhood, abandoned their cars with the motors running and ran to basements for shelter as the shelling started.

Residents said.

Fire at Headquarters

Late this afternoon, shelling and rocket salvos started a fire in the

## French Reduce Embassy Staff In Laos Capital

BANGKOK, July 4 (WP) — The French ambassador and more than 80 members of his mission have left Laos, reducing the size of the French Embassy in Vientiane to six on orders of the Laotian government.

The government in Vientiane had accused France of supporting anti-Communist resistance, and ordered the French Embassy reduced to the size of the Laotian Embassy in Paris.

French sources said the Laotian government accused France last week of harboring anti-Communist conspirators among the thousands of Laotian refugees who have emigrated to France since a Communist government took power in Vientiane in 1975. Laos is a former French colony.

Other diplomatic sources here said resistance forces have been causing "serious trouble" for the Laotian government. They cited reports of an attempt on the life of Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, a grenade attack on the Soviet ambassador's residence and frequent ambushes of Vietnamese troops in Laos last year.

Analysts here estimate that 30,000 to 40,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos.

Fifty-one of the French nationals who left Laos yesterday are young volunteers attached to the French cultural and educational services. The rest are diplomats and their dependents. A small U.S. Embassy continues to function in Vientiane.

Another government official said Israel was also eager to hear about Vice President Mondale's talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria yesterday. Mr. Mondale returned to Washington early today.

"We presume the proposals and vice-presidential report on his con-

cern

Position Reiterated

The official reiterated Israel's previously expressed position that it would not attend if Egypt, the Egyptian proposals set preconditions for negotiations.

The Israelis already have rejected an unofficial Egyptian proposal to hand back the Arab West Bank of the River Jordan to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt before a renewal of the stalled Middle East peace talks.

Meanwhile, police said, security forces investigating nationalists in Brittany were preparing to make a number of arrests. The elusive Celtic underground factions in Brittany, like the Corsican nationalists, seek autonomy from France.

The police linked the wave of attacks in Corsica to the drive against the Breton terrorists who were accused of bombing the palace of Versailles a week ago.

"The explosions were certainly a

show of solidarity with the arrest of members of the Breton Secret Army," a police officer said.

The blast came hours after the State Security Court here ordered eight Breton nationalists to stand trial on charges of conspiring against the unity of the French Republic.

In the worst wave of violence

since anti-French protests erupted in Corsica in the early 1960s, the banned Corsican National Liberation Front set off bombs in Ajaccio, Bastia, Corte and several smaller communities.

There were no casualties, but many buildings — including tax offices, banks and homes of persons from mainland France — were heavily damaged.

Lagos Hospitals Struck

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 4 (UPI) — Relatives are moving thousands of patients out of Lagos hospitals, which have been struck by the East German war games.

Health care

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## News Analysis

**Mondale Fails to Soothe Israel**

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, July 4 (NYT) — The visit of Vice President Mondale to Israel did little to allay the country's growing fears that the United States is poised to apply strong pressure on the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to be more forthcoming in the effort to revive the bogged-down Middle East peace initiative.

That was the view of a number of politicians and analysts yesterday shortly after Mr. Mondale left Israel for Alexandria, Egypt, for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

While everyone agreed that Mr. Mondale's talks with Mr. Begin and other Israeli officials had been genuinely cordial, the visit was regarded more as a hull in the growing strains between two allies than a successful effort to ease these strains.

"Certain steps of the American administration are going to be less nice than the nice words we heard," said a ranking Israeli official who had taken part in the talks and who asked not to be identified.

## Press Outcry

The Israeli press in the last two days has been engaging in what an Israeli writer, Amos Elon, once characterized as its penchant for "generalism." The outcry centers on remarks President Carter made a few days ago to a group of American editors that if all efforts to get the Egyptians and the Israelis to resume direct contacts should fail, there was still the avenue of a Geneva conference.

Until just before Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November, a Geneva gathering was considered a likely mechanism for getting the Arabs and the Israelis together, although neither the Egyptians nor the Israelis were very enthusiastic about having the Soviet Union serve as a co-chairman of such a meeting along with the United States.

Mr. Carter's remarks, which

many foreigners here considered relatively innocuous, were regarded with deep suspicion by a number of officials of the Begin government. A typical press response, which has fanned the comments into a major event, was that Mr. Carter was engaging in "shock diplomacy."

The most unusual interpretation of Mr. Carter's motives was in the newspaper *Hatzofeh*, the organ of the National Religious Party, which speculated that Mr. Carter might have wished to "trip up" Mondale, viewing him as a future rival for the presidency.

Israeli officials were also per-

turbed by remarks contained in a speech made by Mr. Mondale Sunday night in which the vice president referred to Mr. Begin's proposal for returning Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty and said this idea might be applicable to the West Bank of the Jordan River. On the controversial issue of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the Begin administration claims retaining territory with security.

## Remarks Discussed

Mr. Begin discussed Mr. Mondale's remarks with the vice president at their final meeting yesterday morning, and Mr. Mondale was asked about this at a news conference afterward, before his departure for Egypt.

"We were not arguing that the plan on the Sinai automatically applies to the West Bank," Mr. Mondale said. "There are obviously many differences. I was referring to the concept of separating territory from security. It may be possible to relinquish land but at the same time have guarantees over demilitarization, over electric sensors, limited-force zones, other kinds of arrangements that can give you the security even though there may be certain portions of land that you decide not to hold."

The reaction of a ranking official of the Begin administration to Mr. Mondale's remarks was blunt. "You can't separate territory from security" in regard to the West Bank, he said. "If the American administration thinks you can assure Israel's security on the West Bank with nice devices, they are wrong."

The Belian area is about 150 miles northeast of Aden and 100 miles southeast of the Yemeni capital of Sanaa.

A major issue disturbing the Israelis, the official said, is that Egypt is operating on the presumption that it can obtain more through the intercession of the United States than through direct negotiations with the Israelis. He and a number of other officials are convinced that at present America's policy fosters this presumption.

Zalman Shoval, a prominent member of Mr. Begin's Likud Party bloc and a member of the Knesset, or parliament, said of Mr. Mondale's visit: "I'm afraid the situation has not changed for the better. Basically we must be aware that the difference in approach between the two countries on the territories is still as deep as ever before."

Yemeni Minister Mohammed Salem Basmadah yesterday denied that his country had launched an attack and said the charges were "just a pretext to justify an expected aggression on the north in an effort to place us under foreign control."

He said there could be no negotiations with Aden "until foreign intervention is eradicated."

**Spain Vote On Charter**

(Continued from Page 1)

part in the consensus. He also brought up the question of the status of the church.

The draft provides that Spain would have no state religion but still open to debate was whether the constitution should mention the fact that most Spaniards are Catholics.

Such recognition was seen as a possible ground for the church to continue receiving preferential treatment from the state, including subsidies for Catholic schools.

## Lay State Envoyed

"I am happy that Spain will become a lay state," Mr. Carrillo said. But the Communist leader said he also agreed that it was not realistic at present for Spain to depend entirely on public education.

Dissenting minorities attacked provisions of the text dealing with regional autonomy. Basque nationalists sought greater independence while the leader of the rightist Popular Alliance, former Franco minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, contended that this type of nationalism "can destroy our possibilities of joining the European community."

Mr. Carrillo said that the Communists agreed with the proclamation of the right of nationalities and regions to autonomy that at the same time "affirms the indissoluble unity of Spain."

Of the 1,133 amendments considered in committee, 187 remain to be voted on by deputies, 40 of them proposed by the Popular Alliance.

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**American, 2 Zairians Arrested by Angola**

BELGRADE, July 4 (AP) — An American and two Zairians have been arrested on the Angolan side of the Congo River in the region of the town of Noqui, the Yugoslav news agency reported today from Luanda.

The agency said it was officially announced that Larry Hensley, Ngoma Mananga and Minatale Balela were arrested Friday for "illegally penetrating" the People's Republic of Angola. They reportedly crossed to the Angolan side of the river in a motorboat. The report did not further identify the three.

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**Rhetoric Has Ring of '50s****FBI's Request for Agents Spurs Spy-Influx Debate**

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — A secret FBI request for more counterintelligence agents, although blocked on Capitol Hill, has touched off a sharp debate over the dangers of an alleged Soviet-bloc spy influx into the United States.

At closed budget authorization hearings this year, FBI officials told the House Intelligence Committee that there were more suspected KGB and East European intelligence officers coming into this country on temporary visas than the bureau could possibly watch without reinforcing its counterintelligence division.

The FBI's friends in Congress charge that State Department permissiveness is to blame for the influx. The debate is strikingly reminiscent of the internal security furor of the early 1950s.

Both the House and Senate Intelligence Committees turned down the FBI's request to hire about 125 counterintelligence agents to step up surveillance activities. Rep. Bill Burlison, D-Mo., devised a compromise that proved even more controversial.

**List of Aliens**

It would make the two intelligence panels custodians of a new list supplied by the attorney general. On it would go the names of all aliens temporarily admitted to the United States in the coming fiscal year despite advice by the FBI that they should have been kept out as security risks.

House conservatives, such as John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, say that the influx is distressing. They blame it on the travel relaxations fostered by the Helsinki accords and legislation adopted last year under the sponsorship of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

"This has opened the floodgates to Communists, terrorists, espionage agents and other security problems," Rep. Ashbrook maintained. "I would say they've let scores of [such] people in."

House liberals argue against keeping lists of supposed security risks. Rep. Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., contended that it would represent "the first step backward toward the creation of a Committee on Internal Security" — better known in its list-building heyday as the Un-American Activities Committee.

**Debate Since 1952**

Legally, the debate boils down to a never-settled controversy in the so-called "security provisions" of the Immigration and Nationality Act — better known as the McCarran-Walter Act when it was passed over President Truman's veto in 1952 — and how strictly those provisions should be applied. According to figures supplied by the FBI, the bureau has lost almost every time in the last several years when it recommended that a foreign visitor be kept out of the United States on the ground that he or she was likely to engage in espionage or other forbidden activities vaguely described by two particular provisions of the act.

In 1956, according to the rundown, the FBI's recommendations for exclusion of a temporary visitor were overruled or ignored 87 percent of the time; in 1977, 99 percent of the time, and in the first quarter of 1978, 100 percent of the time.

"The people at State probably say the FBI's seeing a lot of bogey-

**S. Korea Cursed By Fishermen After Release**

PANMUNJOM, South Korea, July 4 (AP) — Four North Korean fishermen rescued by the South Korean Navy last week after it sank their boat yesterday ripped off the clothes given to them and cursed the South Koreans after being handed over to a representative of their government.

The fishermen shouted demands for the return of their first mate, Oh Rhee Sop, who, according to the UN Command, was allowed to stay in the South at his own request.

The UN Command returned the fishermen to the North Koreans at this truce village in the demilitarized zone. Once on the Communist side, the fishermen entered a building but came back out at the direction of a North Korean officer and carried out their demonstration.

The South Korean government said that the boat sank after a collision with a patrol craft that caught it in South Korean waters off the west coast.

**Angola Envoy Denies Report of Paratroops**

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP) — The Angolan ambassador to Belgium yesterday denied a London Sunday Times report that East German paratroops were preparing to attack Namibia from a base in Ango-

la. Calling the allegations "ridiculous" and attacking French intelligence, which reportedly supplied the information, Ambassador Luis de Almeida said it was part of a "despicable intoxication campaign aimed at discrediting Angolan leaders and preparing new attacks against Angola from Zaire and Namibia."

Associated Press  
Eric McBride turns firefighter in Memphis on Monday, using a garden hose to dampen the smoldering remains of a nightclub and protect two nearby houses owned by his grandmother.**Memphis Firemen to End 3-Day Strike Over Pay**

MEMPHIS, July 4 (AP) — Striking firefighters said that they would reluctantly obey today a court order and end a three-day walkout which had led to a state of civil emergency in the city.

"We're going back to work," a firefighter yelled last night as he left a meeting in which union president Kuhrion Huddleston outlined the court order. Mr. Huddleston warned that the strike over wages could be resumed if the union's 1,400 members were dissatisfied with progress in contract talks with the city.

Fire department officials said the number of fire alarms had dropped considerably since Sat-

urday, when the strike began. At least 220 fires broke out Saturday night, mostly in abandoned buildings.

The mayor accused firefighters of setting many of the more than 300 fires that erupted over the weekend, and Police Director Wintlow Chapman charged that 95 percent of the fires had been set by striking firemen. A union official denied that the firemen were responsible. Two striking firemen were arrested on arson charges Saturday.

There were no damage esti-mates available.

**Judge Hears Woman's Story, Decides on Probation****California Bank Robber Let Off, Almost 'Scot-Free'**

By Narda Zaccino

LOS ANGELES, July 4 — It happened in court, which makes it a public record. But she is trying to put her life back together, so let's call her Joan Moore.

Mrs. Moore, mother of four children, came before a judge in U.S. District Court to be sentenced. She had been charged with robbing five banks in three weeks for a take of about \$4,000.

She had pleaded guilty to the last of the five robberies, that in which she was caught immediately afterward by bank employees. She was not armed — she had used a toy pistol — and she reportedly did not resist capture.

Because she pleaded guilty to one robbery, the remaining charges were dropped. Now it was time for sentencing, and Judge Robert Kel勒er was concerned.

He listened attentively as Mrs. Moore's attorney, court-appointed Deputy Public Defender William Graham, explained that this was a unique case, that Mrs. Moore was no ordinary bank robber.

**Average Citizen**

She probably was an average citizen before the crime — married, a mother, employed in a skilled field with a decent income.

Then, as Mr. Graham said, circumstances in her personal life put her in a situation where whatever it is that makes us conform to society's laws broke down for her.

Mr. Graham told the judge that Mrs. Moore's marriage had dissolved and that she was having financial problems — the Internal Revenue Service was garnisheeing her wages in a dispute over claiming her children as dependents.

Because of her financial position, she was forced to move in with her parents. She brought three of her children — one was in a boy's home — and that led to more problems.

Mrs. Moore's father was an alcoholic, Mr. Graham explained, and had abused the children. This led Mrs. Moore to stay home from work to watch them. She lost her job and then the child-support payments stopped coming.

So she started to rob banks.

**Fast Work Saves 40 In U.S. Hotel Fire**

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 4 (AP) — An alert night clerk and fast-acting firemen saved guests from injury or death when fire gutted the historic Panland Hotel in downtown Grand Rapids today.

Authorities said there were no known injuries to the estimated 40 persons staying in the hotel. The blaze started in basement boiler room just after dawn. The clerk called firemen in time and roused many guests, and firemen went from floor to floor completing the evacuation.

**ROUNDEL**

FOR TAX FREE BMW cars and motorbikes, see the back page classified BMW Export Division, Park Lane, London, England.

**Abundance of Methane Found in Distant Space**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — Methane, the major constituent of natural gas and a prominent product of biologic decay, has been found to be even more abundant in distant space than on earth.

Scientists have detected methane in three locations: the Orion A gas cloud, the gas clouds surrounding a variable star known simply as RX Boo, and carbon star identified as IRC-plus-10216. The methane measurements were made using a radio telescope at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Greenbank, W. Va., and a newer, more precise radio telescope at Kitt Peak in Arizona.

"This was the first detection of methane outside our solar system," said Dr. Kenneth Fox of the Goddard Space Flight Center, one of two scientists who made the find. "Methane appears to be one of the most abundant molecules in Orion A, perhaps second only to hydrogen."

Dr. Fox and Goddard's Dr. Donald Jennings said the discovery of methane "provides the missing link for the possible production in the cosmos of amino acids," the building blocks of protein and the foundation of life.

Although methane is not one of the most abundant gases in the Earth's atmosphere today, it was one of the major components of the Earth's primitive atmosphere 2 billion to 3 billion years ago. Methane is still a major constituent of the atmospheres of the outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus.

"Methane is also basic to all the experiments for forming amino acids in the laboratory," Dr. Jennings said. "You must start with methane."

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## Life, Liberty and So Forth

July Fourth — Independence Day — is never a bad date on which to consider the present condition of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the United States. Those benefits need to be guarded and nourished continually — particularly the second one, liberty — if they are to flourish. The men who drafted the Declaration of Independence had clear and precise ideas about politics. What would they say if they could see how the United States seems to be turning out now, 202 years later?

\* \* \*

They would be deeply dismayed to discover that 218 million people are living in this country. How can a nation with such a vast population be self-governing? The original theory of democracy assumed small communities of citizens who knew each other well. At the time of the Declaration, the most populous of the states was Virginia, with half a million people. That's hardly more than a congressional district's population today. Mr. Jefferson would be astounded to learn that U.S. political practice had somehow managed to adapt the original republican principles to a large and, worse, highly urban population.

The complaint against George III, you will recall, was essentially that he refused to pay attention to his American subjects. He wasn't cruel or vicious. While Americans complained endlessly about the high taxes that he collected, in fact they were far lower than taxes in Britain. But he was slow to respond to colonial pleas, and jealous of his prerogatives. He refused assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the common good — and when the colonials tried to press him or to circumvent him, he harassed them in, occasionally, very petty ways.

Acquaintance with George III left the Jeffersonians deeply prejudiced not only against kings, but against large bureaucracies, standing armies and centralized administration as well. The United States does not have a king, but it has certainly acquired the other attributes over the years. Mr. Jefferson would ask: How do you deal with the arrogance of dis-

tant officials, when there are so many of you? The answer would be: Well, we complain a lot, and change presidents pretty frequently — and we go to court a lot more than you ever expected us to. The courts have become the individual citizen's avenue for making the government pay attention. Mr. Jefferson would be bemused. The process seems to work, but not as he had intended.

\* \* \*

Liberty was easier to define when a citizen, if he got fed up, could pick up his ax and gun and head off into a farther valley to clear his own land. The opportunity to work and earn wages was never an issue in a country with an open frontier and the endless promise of free land. The idea that there is no longer a frontier, and that just about every foot of this huge continent is now owned by somebody, would be deeply troubling to Mr. Jefferson. He would ask: You have become like Europe, then? How do you keep the rich who own the land from impoverishing and exploiting the poor? The answer seems to be that we have done it by building industry, so that wealth is no longer the land alone, and by forcing industrial companies to recognize public interests as well as their own. Of course, the companies complain and they, too, go to court frequently; the courts are rather crowded these days.

\* \* \*

As for the pursuit of happiness, Americans have been too wise ever to try to define it. The word "pursuit" means that each citizen is invited to work out his or her own definition. But for most people, surely, it includes a fair chance to make the most of one's own abilities, and to pursue an education as far as one wishes. The greatest achievement of this last generation has been the remarkable expansion of high schools, colleges and universities with doors open to the whole population. They reflect one of the nobles of the 18th century's ideals, and they are the aspect of U.S. life of which, we suspect, Mr. Jefferson and his friends would most heartily approve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Killing in Rhodesia

The violence in Rhodesia is sickening. De-senseless European missionaries are being murdered in numbers, apparently by guerrillas intent on intimidating the rural population and undermining the government's control of the countryside. Government forces have taken to killing scores of Africans by firing mass volleys into village groups suspected of being hostile.

\* \* \*

The war's weekly death toll is now estimated at 100; if Rhodesia had the population of the United States, the figure would be 3,000. In seven years some 9,000 people, mostly Africans, have been killed; that is upwards of 270,000 on a U.S. scale. Last month two Swiss and an African performing the civilizing mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross were found dead outside their marked van, shot in the back of the head. It is not possible to tell which side is more responsible for the spreading savagery. Both are responsible.

In Britain, some of the Conservative opposition, aroused by atrocities against British missionaries, suggest that the carnage should be laid at the feet of the Labor government. If the government had embraced the settlement fashioned by Ian Smith and the "internal" black nationalists last March, the argument goes, the "external" nationalists would

not have been encouraged to fight on and the war would be winding down now. There are similar incipient mutterings in the United States.

But that line of argument is simplistic. It should not have to be demonstrated, after Vietnam, that guerrilla wars cannot be turned off or on in foreign capitals. The guerrillas wish to demoralize their foes and, specifically, to render unelectable the elections that constitute the one means by which the Salisbury administration could validate its claim to popular acceptance. The internal people have largely failed to persuade the guerrillas to put down their arms and they must now try to defeat them in the field. Cruel as it is, that is the political logic of the war.

\* \* \*

One result that the widening war ensures is that the country the victor inherits will be an African Lebanon, a disaster area in terms of human and political relations and probably in terms of economic viability, too. A political compromise along lines suggested by the United States and Britain is the one conceivable way to diminish the violence, but as Salisbury's position becomes more desperate, the Popular Front's seems to harden. That is a formula for more killing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### China: A More Open Economy

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien is reported to have told a British delegation in Peking that China would in future borrow from banks abroad. This suggests that the Chinese government has now got over its ideological antagonism to borrowing. China is moving toward a more open economy with more extensive contacts with the West.

China's reasons lie in the massive investment program over the next seven years that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced to the National People's Congress in March. The number of Chinese missions shopping for equipment abroad are a firm indication that the Chinese are serious about their declared intentions to purchase foreign technology. Its demand for capital goods will be limited by the capacity of China's ports, roads and managerial skills to handle such a massive program in so short a time. It will try to buy as much as possible on barter terms. China is

— From the Times (London).

### U.S.-Cyprus: Latest Phase

The latest phase of the Cyprus conflict, since the beginning of April, has been dominated less by the Turkish proposals handed to Kurt Waldheim in Vienna than by President Carter's decision to ask Congress to lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey. Clearly the Turkish proposals and Mr. Carter's request are related, but not in the obvious way that one might think. His argument is not that the embargo has done its work, but that it has achieved nothing, or at least nothing positive.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

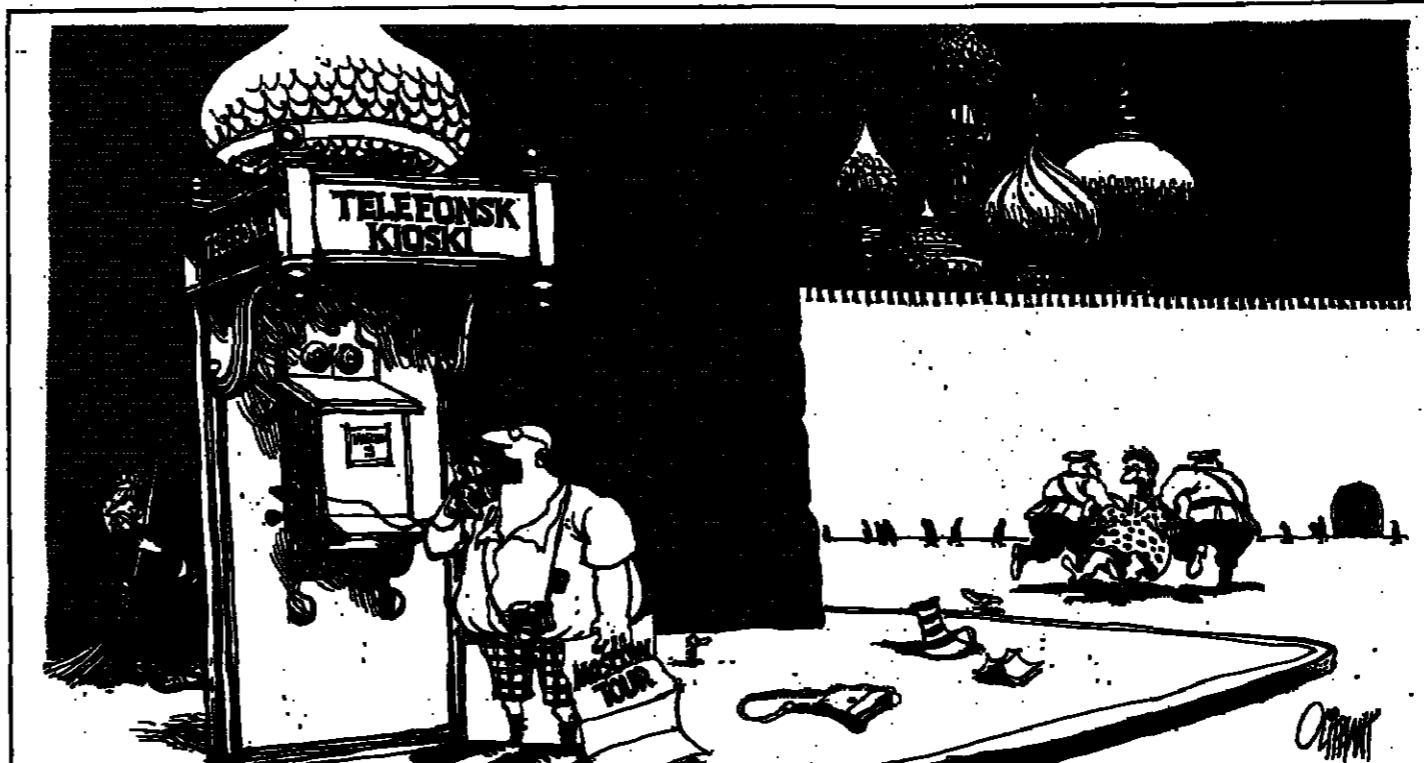
July 5, 1903

NEW YORK — More fireworks have been sold this year in the months preceding yesterday's Fourth of July celebrations than ever before, according to dealers across the country. Tammany Hall spent over \$1 million in providing explosive entertainment for New Yorkers, a fact which no doubt has nothing to do with the arrival at Tammany headquarters of the first letter in 10 years from President Grover Cleveland, whose dealings with the New York machine have been none too cordial.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1928

LONDON — Two opponents defeated Bill Tilden in the semifinals of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships here today. One was young Rene Lacoste, functioning tirelessly as an almost perfect tennis machine. Nobody saw the other opponent, who was on Tilden's side of the net. He was a shadowy old man, with a scythe and an hourglass. After the third set he never left Tilden's side, but worked continuously, rendering the cannonball service inaccurate, slowing the wrists that used to give fast-spinning twists to the ball, tugging at the shoulders that used to smash so effortlessly.



## The Consequences of Bhutto's Fate

By Hugh Trevor-Roper

**O**XFORD, England — In the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the last legal battle is now being fought over the life of the country's former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It is an unequal battle in which justice has been overshadowed by power. As an old friend of Mr. Bhutto, I am personally concerned for his life. But there may well be grave political consequences too. His death could lead to the end of Pakistan and a further defeat for the West.

The charge against Mr. Bhutto is that in 1974 he ordered the murder of an obscure political opponent whose father was killed in an ambush allegedly prepared against that opponent. Trial in the High Court ended in March, and Mr. Bhutto has spent the succeeding months in the condemned cell, awaiting death by hanging — unless the Supreme Court should reverse the verdict or the president reduce the penalty.

I have read the judgment of the High Court in Lahore and the arguments on which it is based. It rests entirely on hearsay and on the tainted evidence of accomplices. The verdict was announced to the government before the trial began, the defense was hampered throughout, and the presiding judge, who is a government official, expressed bias and animus against the defendant. The judgment is, in fact, simply the prosecution case, which alone was heard in open court.

### Grossly Unfair

In saying this, I do not rely on my own lay judgment. Early in the trial, Mr. Bhutto's family asked me to secure the advice of the best and most respected English criminal lawyer. I approached a distinguished lawyer, who flew out to Pakistan, attended the court, and has seen the evidence. His report, which he has repeated in public, was that the trial was grossly unfair, that the evidence would be inadmissible in British law (on which Pakistani law is based), and that so weak a case should not even be brought to court.

Clearly, if the trial is political, we must see it in a political context. Politics have determined the trial of Mr. Bhutto. How will they affect its outcome, or be affected by it?

The basic fact is that the army is the sole public force in Pakistan, and having generally ruled the country, presumes that it has a natural right to rule. Unfortunately its rule has not always been politically intelligent. In 1970 it collapsed in civil war, foreign war, defeat, partition, almost disintegration. Thereupon power fell to civilian politicians who had the support of the popular parties: in the East to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the charismatic leader of the Awami League; in the West to Mr. Bhutto, founder and leader of the Pakistan People's Party.

In that hour of disaster, Mr. Bhutto saved what was left of Pakistan. He prevented further disintegration, restored viability, independence and morale. However his domestic policies were too radical for some, and no doubt he made some mistakes. Meanwhile, the discredited generals recovered their nerve and sought to recover power.

The first to strike were those in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. They brutally murdered Sheikh Mujib and all his family and set up a military regime under Muzaffar Ali, Zia ul-Haq, the Zia of the East. In West Pakistan, the generals had to wait a little longer, but in July, 1977 they too saw their chance. At first they had hoped to see Mr. Bhutto routed in elections, like Mrs. Indira Gandhi in India; but when this failed they too proceeded to force. Accusing him of rigging the election, they arrested him and replaced him by the present military regime of Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the Zia of the West.

Of course, this Gen. Zia began with proclamations of virtue. He dismissed any plan for military rule. He promised free elections. He declared freedom of the press. We need not dwell on these promises. Now that his military rule is established, all politics have been forbidden: there is no sign of elections; and erring journalists are flogged. In such circumstances many Pakistanis now regret Mr. Bhutto, the only civilian ruler in the last 20 years, the only politician of stature, achievement and international repute.

Faced by this unwelcome development,

Gen. Zia had to adjust his his position. At first it seems, he had intended only to dispose of Mr. Bhutto. Even when he had mounted the murderer trial, he did not envisage a death sentence. Five years in prison would disqualify Mr. Bhutto from a political career, and that, surely, would be enough. But gradually it became clear that it might not be enough. Mr. Bhutto was too big to be held by such paper fetters. Disqualified, imprisoned, exiled, he would always be a danger, so long as he was alive. No doubt Gen. Zia now wishes that, like his colleague in the East, he had been relieved of this inconvenient civilian and all his family by summary action. As it is, better late than never.

### Safe?

In March, when the court in Lahore pronounced the death sentence, Gen. Zia no doubt thought he was safe. However, there has been a new development. Murdering politicians is a game at which

two can play, and the revolution in Afghanistan has not only shown how usurping military rulers may be removed: it also directly threatens Pakistan. By reviving the ambitions of a greater Afghanistan, the Communist regime in Kabul can recreate the same threat of territorial disintegration from which Mr. Bhutto saved his country in 1970. And this time the threat may be backed by a great power. Communists.

How will this affect the fate of Mr. Bhutto? If Gen. Zia can put national interests first, he will not wish still further to divide a country already threatened with disintegration. He will not, by destroying all possibility of a middle way, drive the supporters of Mr. Bhutto underground and leave no alternative but Islamic reaction or Communist revolution. Against a serious external threat, internal reconciliation is essential.

But is Gen. Zia capable of such long-term views? Has he not already carried personal vindictiveness too far to retreat? Can he hear the voice of reason when his head is so deeply buried in the sand? And what of the unity of the army, already strained? I confess that, in his past form, I have few hopes. Left to himself — that is, unless the Supreme Court overturns the judgment or heavy foreign pressure is applied — I fear that he will go forward in his tracks.

In that case he must apprehend the fate of Gen. Mohammed Daoud in Kabul. Sooner or later, he and his purblind regime will perish in the ruin of their state, and another Western ally will go the way of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

Hugh Trevor-Roper is a Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Soviet Tourniquet Tightens

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS — "You cannot leave the Soviet Union: you have knowledge of a state secret."

"What secret? I'm a specialist in television electronics and in that field we're 25 years behind the United States."

"Precisely, and that is the secret."

This dialogue was repeated 16 times — every six months for eight years — that is, each time that Alexander Slepak went to the OVIR office at the Soviet Interior Ministry, the office that issues passports.

The 17th time the dialogue was different. Mr. Slepak, 50, an engineer, and Ida Nudel, 47, an economist, both human rights activists and proponents of the right to emigrate, were sentenced the same day to 5 years and 4 years, respectively, of internal exile.

If the courtrooms were not the same, the charges and circumstances surrounding both trials were identical: secret trials, no family or friends present, no defense witnesses, a hostile crowd all about the courtrooms and anti-Semitic slogans.

The formal rulings of both courts (we have just received the original Russian texts of both decisions) were the same: "Guilty of hooliganism for having deployed a provocative banner from a window of apartment No. 77, at 15 Gorki Street, a central location in Moscow, an act which falls under Article 206 of the Penal Code of the Russian Republic."

The little time lost in these cases (15 days after indictment; a record for Soviet justice) as well as the choice of victims — two of the most popular leaders of the Jewish movement — are clear indications of the short-term goal of the Operation Slepak-Nudel: Stop the rush to emigrate.

About 150,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union since 1970. In addition, 200,000 Jews have formally requested an exit visa. 3,500 "affidavits" (foreign invitations required before asking for an exit visa) arrive from Israel each month; 9,500 Jews have left in the first five months of the year, a rate which would mean that 22,000 will have emigrated this year. This would be the highest figure since 1972.

According to confidential estimates of Soviet authorities, the number of Jews who would like to

leave the Soviet Union is between 1 million and 1.5 million, that is half of the Jewish population of the state. This figure may rise even more after the announcement by Washington that it plans to allow more political refugees — including Soviet Jews — enter the United States.

Thus, the arrest of Mr. Slepak and Mrs. Nudel, who have joined the ranks of dozens of "prisoners of Zion," is supposed to stop this dangerous and contagious hemmorhage.

The second reason for these arrests has a longer-term objective: to clean out Moscow before the 1980 Olympic Games. Last month, Czechoslovakia went through a dress rehearsal of this type of operation at the request of Soviet authorities. Prague was purged of its dissidents for the duration of Leonid Brezhnev's visit. The operation was a complete success and there was no incident to mar the stay of the illustrious Soviet guest.

Moscow must be cleaned out before 1980 of all elements who could alone, or through their contacts with thousands of Western visitors, provoke demonstrations hostile to the Soviet regime. By condemning Mr. Slepak and Mrs. Nudel, Soviet authorities were just laying the groundwork for future operations of this type on a much larger scale.

Alexander Podrabinek, who revealed the existence of "punitive medicine" and who, thus, is well known to Western psychiatrists, is next on the list of those to be sentenced and exiled: Andrei Sakharov, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, has been warned that his prestige in the West will not always be enough to protect him.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., has asked the Olympic Committee to investigate what is going on in Moscow, where the Olympic flame is being used as a pretext for a political and racist purge.

There is yet a third reason for the Slepak-Nudel affair: it is only the beginning. The Kremlin has no plausible reply to the alternative, if Mr. Carter presented at Aamapolis: cooperation or confrontation. Moscow knows only one answer: confrontation and cooperation.

Cooperation is where Soviet interests require it: SALT-2 (Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will

confer next month in Geneva); purchase of all grain (more than 20 million tons this year); open access to Western knowhow and technology (the residue of mercantile ancestors); Dutch, German, Italian, Swedish, Scottish, Cornish (whoever doubts that this is a separate race has not lingered); Arab (from some lexicographers); and Welsh.

When my friend's questionnaire has reduced the Census Bureau to whirring computers to puddles of sweat, the sweet stillness will enable us to contemplate this fact: Most people are lost-salads. I intend to tell the Census Bureau that I place myself in this category: "Possible Descendant of the Nobility of Charlemagne's Day, and Perhaps of Himself." To understand why, you must count some large numbers, a choir that is tedious but perhaps rewarding because it may enable you to claim membership in this caste.

Assuming that there are about 3.5 generations to a century, there were about 42 generations between the birth of Charlemagne and the birth of George F. Will. It takes two humans to produce a human, so on the impossible assumption that there was no intermarriage among my ancestors, my ancestor alive 12 centuries ago would have numbered 2 to the 42nd power, or more than 4 trillion.

But there were at most 80 million people in Charlemagne's Europe. So there had to be considerable intermarrying among the ancestors of most people of European extraction. Europe's population is a tangled ball of twine, and many who live in Charlemagne's Europe, including Himself, are related — in many ways — to many people who today are of European extraction.

Although it is jolly to think that one may have noble lineage, there is a mild drawback. Remember the United States, ever the land of opportunity, today does offer that prizes, in the form of entitlements to those minorities that have won from the government the increasingly coveted status of victim. And

Thousands Killed, Displaced

## B Rhodesia War Effects Hit African Civilians Hardest

By David Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (UPI) — More than 3,000 African civilians have been killed and one million uprooted from their homes in a war in which the killing of blacks has gained little notice in the West compared to the attention paid to white deaths.

Nearly 2,000 Africans have been slain by Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas as "sellouts" to the white minority-run government and 1,200 have been shot by the security forces as collaborators, recruits of the "terrorists" or simply nighttime curfew breakers, according to official war statistics.

This compares to slightly fewer than 200 white civilians murdered by the guerrillas since the war in Rhodesia began escalating in early 1972.

The pace of massacres of African civilians is picking up as the guerrillas seek to impose an iron grip on the rural population and embittered army soldiers tend to open fire indiscriminately on civilians suspected of aiding the nationalists.

"It's horrible at home now, the shooting and killings every day," said an African worker who brought his family from the countryside to live with him here. "We are caught between our 'boys in the bush' [nationalist guerrillas] and the security forces."

**Migration Into Cities**

This helps to explain the accelerating exodus of Africans from the so-called tribal trust lands, where 5 million of Rhodesia's 6.4 million Africans live, to the towns and cities or into neighboring countries.

It is now unofficially estimated that a half million Africans have come to Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition, 100,000 have fled to Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. Refugees are not safe either. The Mozambique government says that more than 1,000 civilians have been killed in Rhodesian Army raids on suspected guerrilla camps.

Another 500,000 have been forced into about 270 fenced and guarded enclosures known as "protected villages" in an effort to isolate the rural population from the guerrillas.

Altogether, about one of every six Africans in Rhodesia has been displaced by the war, and the number is rising.

Each side is blaming the other for atrocities that, according to the evidence, both are committing in greater numbers. The war is escalating even as Dec. 31, the proposed day for the turnover of white power to the black majority, draws near.

The government asserts, with pictures as proof, that the guerrillas often cut off the ears, noses or lips of their victims — sometimes forcing family members to cook and eat them. It also says that the guerrillas torture and massacre families as a lesson to the local African population as to what will happen to "sellouts" of the nationalist cause.

The reported massacre of 14 Africans by guerrillas during the weekend was not surprising, but the publicity given to such incidents by the multifaceted transitional government may be higher in the wake of black criticism that too much was made of the murders by six club and bayonet of 12 white missionaries and their children two weeks ago.

## Soviet UN Move Prompts U.S., Swiss Protests

GENEVA, July 4 (UPI) — A Soviet move to control a key post in the United Nations hierarchy in Geneva provoked Swiss and U.S. irritation today.

Swiss authorities, in an unusual public statement, said that they were "closely studying" a Soviet request to give diplomatic accreditation to Gelf Dneprovsky, who has been appointed personnel director at the UN's European headquarters here. Mr. Dneprovsky has been identified in newspaper reports as a colonel in the KGB.

U.S. Ambassador William van den Heuvel formally protested the appointment.

Swiss officials said in Bern that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would be asked about KGB (Soviet secret police) and GRU (Soviet military) agents in top UN jobs, when he visits Switzerland Thursday and Friday.

"There never has been any secret about Russian intelligence activities in Geneva," an official said. "But although the UN has extraterritorial rights, it is after all on Swiss soil."



Passengers on the renovated America express differing views about the "cruise to nowhere."

## Revamped Liner Has Chaotic Inaugural

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 4 — The America yesterday returned from its first cruise since undergoing a \$2-million renovation — and it brought back a load of angry passengers.

Many who had signed up for the three-day "cruise to nowhere" were complaining of unsanitary conditions, long waits for dinner, empty swimming pools, overcrowding, roaches and other problems. The ship already had returned once to drop off 251 passengers who had been left without beds.

Fights were reported between crew members and irate passengers.

some of whom had consumed many of the free drinks that the owners of the ship had offered. "It got to be a very angry scene," a passenger said.

But despite the complaints, some passengers described the trip as a "New Year's ball" and inspectors said that they found only minor health violations. Eight hours later, the ship set out with 600 new passengers on a five-day cruise to Nova Scotia.

The facelift on the 723-foot vessel, which is equipped with three discos, two dance bands and a casino, was not completed when it pulled away Friday. Refrigerators and other appliances were still

being installed, and decorators were on board to put finishing touches on the cabins.

### Assurances on Repairs

But Steven Mindell, the head of the New York attorney general's Office of Consumer Fraud, said that he had been assured that "several deficiencies" — including toilets that did not work and dishwashers that did not perform adequately — would be taken care of.

Leonard Lansburgh, who owns half of the company that purchased the vessel from Candris Lines of Greece for \$5 million, acknowledged that agents had overbooked the cruise. He agreed to give refunds to unhappy passengers.

The America has been used steadily since it was first launched about 40 years ago. It carried troops during World War II and later sailed for 14 years under the Greek flag between England, France and Australia. Now, after six months of refurbishing, it will sail from New York on short cruises.

The America was the largest, fastest and most luxurious U.S. liner afloat. It was designed by the famous naval architect William Gibbs, who later designed the vessel for the United States, which has been idle for almost a decade in Norfolk, Va.

## 5 Sect Members In India Cleared In Murder Cases

NEW DELHI, July 4 (AP) — An Indian court today overruled the 1976 murder conviction of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, the imprisoned leader of Ananda Marga, a spiritual-political organization accused of violence and threats against Indian government offices on four continents.

The Puna high court also cleared four co-defendants who, with Mr. Sarkar, had appealed their conviction of assassinating six defectors from the cult in 1970.

The court ordered that the five be released unless they are required to be detained in any other case. It ruled that the government had failed to prove the murder charges beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr. Sarkar and his followers have steadfastly claimed that they were framed by the government of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

### UN Aid for IndoChinese

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 4 (UPI) — The United Nations High Commission for Refugees today allotted an additional \$500,000 to Malaysia for maintenance of 9,000 IndoChinese refugees, using funds from a recent U.S. donation of \$3 million for refugees around the world.

## Provincialism, Growing Cities Boom Brings Out Oklahoma Contrasts

By John M. Crichton

OKLAHOMA CITY (NYT) — Summer arrived here recently, and residents of this steamy city prepared to go underground. Literally underground, because "O.K. City," as it likes to be known, is two cities in one.

Aboveground are the shining glass and steel towers, monuments to Oklahoma's accelerating economic boom, and below are the tunnels, blocks and blocks of winding, air-conditioned passages that connect most of the major downtown buildings with one another.

It is possible for anyone who works downtown to avoid summer-time altogether. He leaves an air-conditioned house in the morning, drives to work in an air-conditioned automobile, parks in an underground garage, walks through the cool subterranean maze to an air-conditioned office building — and reverses the process at the end of the day.

It is not even necessary to go outside for lunch or to do a little shopping because the brightly painted, softly carpeted tunnels are lined with restaurants and a variety of shops. There are also a couple of bars, but there is no telling how much longer they will be in business.

Liquor by the drink is still illegal in Oklahoma, and for the last couple of months state agents and the local police have been working overtime to close the saloons, arresting bartenders and cocktail waitresses and confiscating liquor.

### Saloons as Clubs

Oklahoma did not repeal prohibition until 1959; since then, it has been permissible to take one's own bottle along to dinner, or to purchase a drink at a private club, but the law is widely flouted. Saloons in the guise of clubs are everywhere, and the only criterion for admission to most of them is that one not look like a member of the vice squad.

The effort to close them down has provoked much muttering, not just about the inconvenience caused to three-martini lunches but also about selective enforcement of the liquor laws. The preserves of the powerful, like the Petroleum Club in Tulsa and the watering holes frequented by state legislators, have so far been untouched, as have the downtown hotels.

Curious, most of the raids have taken place in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, which have overwhelmingly voted wet whenever the liquor issue has appeared on the ballot, while the bars in the heavily fundamentalist rural counties, which have always voted dry, have for the most part operated unmolested.

The liquor issue has created some fear that the promising economic futures of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, both certifiable boom towns, may be curbed by the pro-

vincialism of the surrounding countryside.

This may or may not prove to be true, but it is indisputable that there are regional differences in the way outsiders are viewed. In the cities, a foreign accent, whether from the East Coast or the Middle East — and there are more of both all the time — passes without comment. In the country, anyone who looks or talks differently is certain to be asked eventually, though in a disarmingly friendly manner, where he is from, what he does and why he is there.

Having used the state in the last century as a kind of sociological dumping ground, the outsiders began this century by treating Oklahoma as though it existed merely to give up its resources to the rest of the country — not just its gas and oil, but everything, from race horses to baseball players. The last is still a sore point, for the state that produced greats ranging from Mickey Mantle and Allie Reynolds to Johnny Bench and Bobby Murcer has never had a major league team of its own.

### State's Time Has Come

At long last, however, Oklahoma's time seems to have come. The absence of development over the years has left it with abundant clear water to the east, clean air everywhere and low population density. With the added factor of highly preferential tax treatment it has become a magnet not just for major industry — a big General Motors plant here is the latest plum — but for commerce as well.

Southwesterners have always taken pride in their having had enough sense, unlike the people in Boston and New York, to keep their horses off the downtown streets. But recently the Oklahoma City police department announced that it was considering a plan to put some of its officers back on horses.

A department spokesman said that the move was intended to save gasoline and to help the officers maneuver in the downtown area, which he said had become so congested that motorized patrols "simply cannot get around." Just as in Boston and New York, he might have added.

## Heathrow Raid Fails to Uncover Phony Dollars

LONDON, July 4 (AP) — Scotland Yard detectives and British customs officers working in cooperation with U.S. Treasury agents raided an airline at Heathrow Airport last night in search of "almost perfect" counterfeit \$100 bills.

The counterfeiters were said to be part of an estimated \$10 million that have flooded into Britain over the last four or five months. The search was of a Nigerian Airways flight from Lagos and Kano.

As the 43 passengers for London disembarked, they were directed to a checkpoint where they and their luggage were examined. The 30 other passengers bound for other destinations were similarly checked.

The effort to close them down has provoked much muttering, not just about the inconvenience caused to three-martini lunches but also about selective enforcement of the liquor laws. The preserves of the powerful, like the Petroleum Club in Tulsa and the watering holes frequented by state legislators, have so far been untouched, as have the downtown hotels.

The first championships were held in 1971 in West Germany and in 1973 in Britain. Another planned in France in 1975 was canceled. The 1976 event, scheduled for the United States, was canceled when its organizers could not guarantee free transportation.

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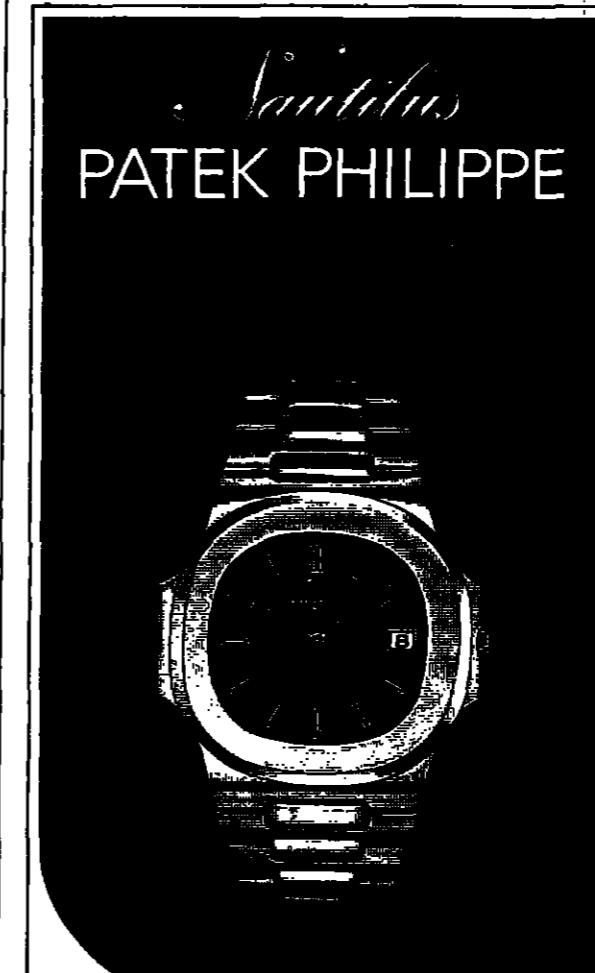
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## Movies in Paris.

**Risi's Confidence Man Goes From Santa Claus to Hitler**

By Thomas Quinn Curran

**PARIS.** July 4 (IHT) — The comic confidence man who succeeds in rocking suckers is always relished in theatrical form. His impersonation was a specialty of the great W.C. Fields. Sacha Guitry's memorable movie, "Le Roman d'un Tricheur," hilariously outlined the biography of a cheat from childhood on, and it inspired Thomas Mann to complete his novel about such a rascal, "Felix Krull," which, in turn, became an unusual screen comedy.

"Il Mattatore" is not new, but it is often very funny. It was shot as long ago as 1960 and is in black and white. It has never been seen in France before and is to open in several Parisian cinemas on July 12.

Vittorio Gassman, that chameleon of an actor, is the energetic star, portraying an Italian crook. During the film's course he transforms himself into Santa Claus, Hitler, a Polish doctor, a traffic cop, a French client in a shoe shop, a mighty tycoon, a flamenco dancer, a telephone repairman and Greta Garbo. His countless crimes include the lifting of the British crown.

Dino Risi has tricked out his roaming farce with a number of felicitous devices and observations that lend what is a collection of sketches, bright humor, variety and unity. Gassman is more than a quick-change clown like Peter Sellers. He never substitutes a repertory of wigs, whiskers and grimes for characterization. Each of his impersonations is double-edged, with the deceptively protagonist, an unwanted ham comic gone over to the wrong side of the law, lurking beneath the makeup. The scenario, too, has novel presentation being framed as the rogue's boastful confessions made by mistake to an arresting police officer. And this ticklish situation, too, has its surprises and an O. Henry twist.

\* \* \*

"The Consequence" (at the Danton and the Biarritz in German) was produced by Wolfgang Petersen for German television and then was forbidden release. Based on Alexander Ziegler's novel, it tells of a Swiss actor who is condemned to prison for molesting a minor (male) and who, while behind bars, attracts the affections of an adolescent son of one of the wardens. On his release he and his underage admirer plan to live together and the actor goes to the youth's father to be granted his hand, so to speak.

In Andre Roussin's "L'Amour Fou," a lover goes to a husband with a request to marry his wife. "L'Amour Fou," however, is a comedy, while "The Consequence" is a tragic tale. It is said to be a true story and it is possible that the film records an actual event, but that does not make it valid theatrically.

Petersen has staged the difficult scenario, photographing it in black and white, not in sensational but in documentary manner. There is a sound performance by Jürgen Prochnow of Peter Zadek's theater company as the Swiss actor.

\* \* \*

"Interieur d'un Couvent" (at the Studio Alpha, the Paramount Elysées and the Studio Jean Cocteau in Italian with French subtitles) is Walerian Borowczyk's free adaptation of Stendhal's "Promenades Dans Rome." It recounts a scandal discovered in a nunnery and hushed up. Men, it seems, gained entry by night and what followed allows Borowczyk an opportunity to demonstrate his virtuosity in focusing his camera on nudes, his pictorial visions being accompanied by organ music. The film is

little more than an album of animated erotic photographs.

\* \* \*

"New York Blackout" (at the Cluny and the Paramount Elysées

in English) is a mediocre catastrophe opus. The notion of showing a great metropolis in panic is a timely one, but the present scenario has succeeded in doing nothing with it that is not melodramatically conventional. Four dangerous convicts,

being transported from one prison to another, escape and commit more crimes, raping, killing and robbing. The 1977 blackout disrupted life in Manhattan for many hours, but the film need not detain us.

**Dining Out in Paris****The Great Floating Escape on the Seine**

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS.** July 4 (IHT) — Walk a red-carpeted plank to . . . A Great Escape.

An easy get-away-from-it-all waits at a convenient anchor down by the river's edge in the heart of Paris, hard by the Eiffel Tower.

Named the Lefebvre, it looks as if it had been begotten by the Merrimac out of "Star Wars." Its exterior is painted camouflage gray, but that is only because the city's official urbanists insisted the color be coordinated with that of the Eiffel Tower. Its superstructure is a geometric pattern of jutting. In days of yore, they might have been guns and turrets. Now they hold picture windows.

Within this strange craft, a cross between past and future, is secreted a charming restaurant where you can dine well in luxury and calm while gazing out on the Seine and a fascinating traffic of barges, *bateaux mouches*, police launches, small yachts and the surprise of an occasional Captain Courageous type of rowboat.

**Business and Romance**

Once aboard, the atmosphere of sumptuous bouquets and wall-to-wall carpeting evokes the lounges of the liners that no longer ply the Atlantic. At lunch the dining room is a haven for businessmen, who like the confidence of well-set tables widely spaced and the commodity of unlimited parking on the quai. At night the couples come for the romance of being on a boat ac-

companied by a good dinner. The poop deck with its club chairs is a place to dream over a drink.

In 1914, the Lefebvre was a barge carrying arms on the Seine. In the twenties the war department relegated it to the ship cemetery at Conflans-Honorine. A few years ago Paul Henry picked it to serve as a floating bridge to his fleet of small tourist boats by the Eiffel Tower.

The real resuscitation came through Pierre and Nicole Lefebvre, who wanted to establish themselves as restaurateurs in Paris, and were enthralled with the challenge. They were young, attractive, energetic and experienced in the matter.

Nicole, a graduate of the hotel school in Bellegarde in the Ain, was the maître d'hôtel of the Vivarois when that three-star establishment first opened. Claude Peyrot had seen her in operation at her first job — the Chapon Fin in Thoissey — and asked her to come to Paris.

Two years later, Gaston Lenotre (France's No. 1 caterer) admired the manner in which she carved a duck at the Vivarois and urged her to manage two of his pastry shops.

There she met Pierre, who was the right hand of Mrs. Lenotre in the organization of events.

**Important Lunches**

The pair, as a team, from 1973 until 1977 managed the Domaine de Voisins in Louveciennes, a chateau owned by the Banque Nationale de Paris and used for important private lunches for bankers and investors.

Last September, they raised their flag on the newly refurbished and rebaptized Lefebvre and decided to make it a class operation with silk in service and a menu geared to businessmen who favor the solidity of classic dishes in sauce and the less weighty group who prefer a lighter contemporary cuisine.

Excellent is a fine smooth-textured terrine juxtaposing duck liver and goose liver. The spring Salade Quimperaise, which will be known during the summer as a Salade Gourmande, is a beautiful composition of taste excitements . . . small amounts of lobster, crayfish, red currants, orange sections, mango, corn niblets, delicate leaves of varying salads, and two hard-boiled quail eggs prettily arranged in a harmony of colors.

Fish and seafood dominate the menu, as might be expected in a waterfront restaurant. Noteworthy was a thick cut of *lotte* (angler fish) pointed up by a raspberry vinegar. Well received was a steak of *barbe à poivre rose*.

During this winter when the quais were flooded, passengers were ferried to the Lefebvre. Too bad it can't sail. It would be fun to be able to dine your way to Rouen, for example.

**Important Lunches**

**Restaurant Lefebvre. Port de la Bourdonnais, Quai Branly, Paris 7. Tel: 556 11 23 and 556 10 73. Closed Sunday evenings and all day Monday. Average price: 120-150 francs.**

**Entertainment in New York**

**NEW YORK.** July 4 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critics rate new films:

"Matilda" is about a contender for the world heavyweight boxing championship who just happens to

be a male kangaroo. Matilda is played both by a kangaroo and someone in a \$30,000 kangaroo suit that fits as if it had been ordered by seamstress from Hong Kong, according to Vincent Canby. Directed "with a total lack of spontaneity" by Daniel Mann, it is based on a novel by Paul Gallico with a cast headed by Elliott Gould, as the vaudeville promoter who gives Matilda her start; Clive Revill, as a former British flyweight boxer who owns Matilda and loves him like a son; and Robert Mitchum, as a sports columnist who becomes managing editor of the New York Post. The film, Canby adds, has the "groveling desire to please you might associate with a door-to-door salesman."

"The Cheap Detective" is Neil Simon's "funny affectionate recollection of 'The Maltese Falcon' with substantial references to 'Casablanca' and more than a passing interest in 'The Big Sleep,'" says Vincent Canby. Directed by Robert Moore, it is about more than a dozen persons who converge on San Francisco in 1939 to cross and double-cross each other in pursuit of a set of egg-sized Chinese diamonds. Peter Falk imitates Humphrey Bogart as Frisco private eye Lou Peckinpah, Stockard Channing is his "ever-faithful . . . Girl Friday." Marsha Mason is the Gladys George character and Madeline Kahn is the Mary Astor character from "The Maltese Falcon." Watching them is like "being with a group of friends as they recall their favorite moviegoing experiences," Canby says of this "all-star parlor game."

"Convoy," Sam Peckinpah's "multimillion-dollar 'B' picture" is "the sort of movie about men who

"Capricorn One," is an "expensive, stylistically bankrupt suspense melodrama," according to Vincent Canby. It is about a Mars landing heading toward disaster because of a faulty land-support system. Rather than admit failure and lose financing of the nation's space program, NASA fakes the landing. The conspiracy is so widespread that "the only people in the country who don't know about it are the three astronauts (James Brolin, Sam Waterston and O.J. Simpson), a minor space employee, one unreliable television reporter (Elliott Gould), an eccentric crop-duster (Telly Savalas), . . . and members of their immediate families." Directed by Peter Hyams, the film has "two decent sequences," according to Canby — a runway-car interlude, and a final chase between two helicopters and a biplane. "The stuff that comes in between is humorless comic-strip stuff."

**NEW YORK.** July 4 (UPI) — The interior of Radio City Music Hall has been designated an official landmark, banning any unauthorized alterations or dismantling of the financially troubled theater.

The action last week by the city's Board of Estimates was opposed by Rockefeller Center Inc., which owns the 45-year-old tourist attraction and had planned to close it because of heavy financial losses.

The board's approval completes the landmark designation given last March by the city Landmarks Preservation Commission. The art deco interior of the theater now can be altered only with the commission's approval.

Under a plan arranged by state officials, the music hall has continued its performances of films for children and general audiences and its famous Rockettes chorus line, but it is still reported to be losing money.

**Waverley Root****The Parsnip's Loss Is the Potato's Gain**

**THE PARSNIP**, an unjustly neglected vegetable, lost a formerly proud position in the domain of food through competition from the potato — an unlikely competitor, since it does not resemble the parsnip either in taste or texture. The area of their competition was not gastronomic, it was nutritive. The parsnip and the potato do resemble each other in being heavy providers of starch.

The heyday of the parsnip was the Middle Ages when fast days, especially Lent, were observed rigorously. Obligated to renounce meat, fasters turned to fish or vegetables. When it was vegetables, it was the filling, starchy ones which were wanted: The German botanist Hieronymus Trager wrote in 1552 that parsnips and the European broad bean were the basic foods of Lent. When it was fish, that meant, except for seaside populations, salt cod or smoked herring (freshwater fish were a monopoly of feudal lords and the monasteries). Dried fish needed an accompanying vegetable for palatability. Parsnips and salt cod were common combination.

Turips and carrots were available, too, but parsnips were more nourishing, meaning starchier. Nowadays, carrots are much more widely eaten than parsnips everywhere; in medieval times the situation was just the opposite.

Through the 18th century, for though the potato had been known ever since the discovery of America, it took Europeans nearly three centuries to work up enough courage to eat it. When they did, its neutrality of taste, which permitted it to be combined with almost everything, delivered a death blow to the pungent parsnip.

**Distribution**

The origin of the parsnip is mysterious. It is usually ascribed to some undetermined area in northeastern Europe, but I wonder if northern Eurasia, though even vaguer, would not be a safer description. A characteristic distribution for foods originating in northern Asia takes them across the

Bering Strait into western North America in one direction and into Europe in the other. This is precisely the distribution of the parsnip.

In the eastern United States, the parsnip is considered an immigrant from Europe, and so it is in that area; but in the West the parsnip ranges from the north southward to the Red River, and even becomes a troublesome weed at some points along the Pacific Coast. On the other hand, the east finds of parsnip seeds known to me are in Europe, in the Neolithic lake settlements of Switzerland and at Glastonbury in England.

George Blond asserts that the parsnip is "specifically Gallic," but does not claim that it is exclusively so; one wonders why he bothered to try to annex for France a vegetable which has been practically abandoned by the French as a vegetable in its own right, though it still goes into pot-au-feu and bouillon to add its aromatic blessing to their overall flavor. The ancient Romans considered Germany the parsnip country par excellence: The Emperor Tiberius sent to the Rhine for the best parsnips to adorn the imperial table.

Or was it the parsnip which Tiberius imported? It is hard to be sure which edible root Latin writers were taking about. They used the same word, "pastinaca" (the parsnip today is *Pastinaca sativa*), for the parsnip and the carrot differently.

**Separate Words**

Charlemagne ordered parsnips planted in his domains, and in his case there is no difficulty in distinguishing the parsnip from the carrot: He had separate words for them and used them both in the same breath: "pastenaca et caruca." Nevertheless, the parsnip does not seem to have been much esteemed in the 13th century, for when Gauthier de Coinci wrote in his "Miracles de la Vierge,"

"Car une truite une hasnaie . . . Aime assez: mielx c'en marc d'argent."

"A sow prefers a parsnip to a silvery muck."

Incidentally, the old French "basinie" was only one of a long series of forms this word adopted on its way from the Latin "pastinaca" to the modern French "panais." When it reached "panais," English picked it up and deformed it into "parsnip" by adding the suffix "neep" (now "nip"), from the Old English word for turnip, "neap."

The first colonists brought the vegetable to America, to Latin America first (Venezuela in 1565 and Peru in 1605) and then to North America (Virginia in 1608, Massachusetts in 1629). The new vegetable appealed to the Indians; the parsnips were among the crops destroyed by Gen. John Sullivan in 1779 during a retaliatory raid on the Iroquois of western New York.

In addition to the familiar long, funnel-shaped parsnip which looks like a white carrot, a round turnip-shaped parsnip was introduced into the United States in 1834. It never gained popularity there, though it first appeared in the 17th century, it is often preferred, because its less abundant foliage makes cultivation easier, it grows faster and it obeys the mysterious rule of nature, that round roots usually ripen earlier than long roots.

American eaters, often timid in the face of assertive tastes, may have disliked it because the already strongly scented flavor of the long, round variety. However, no parsnip is avishly sought out these days, either in America or in Europe, perhaps because it is hard to find really good ones. Parsnips pulled during or just after hot weather are often floury and tasteless; soft parsnips are likely to be pithy; and large ones may have become woody, like asparagus when it has passed its prime.

Yet a perfect parsnip is delicious, sweet, nutty and aromatic. I would like to say a good word for it, but as Sir Walter Scott reminded us, "Fine words butter not parsnips."

*Waverley Root*

**Dense, Unyielding, Sometimes Lethal****Crowds a Force in Moscow's Daily Life**

By Kevin Klos

**MOSCOW.** July 4 (WP) — The pianist was Sviatoslav Richter, one of the Soviet Union's most famous virtuosos, and after months of postponements last year, he was at last to play at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in downtown Moscow.

The crowd grew at police barricades on the street and suddenly pushed through, surging toward one open door in a line of locked entrance doors. An attendant slammed it, and the crowd rolled up against the building in a tight mass for 20 minutes of chaos. A door was shattered before the wave subsided.

A few moments later, many were inside, peacefully listening to the recital, betraying no sign that they had probably trampled some fellow humans to get there.

"Ostrozchyna, deti, ostrozchyna!" (Danger, children, danger!) is a cry rises from alarmed mothers packed tight into a crowd struggling to leave the old Moscow Circus, a cry repeated in almost any crowd at a popular event attracting children anywhere in Moscow.

**Crowd in Control**

To be in such a crowd — and they are common here — is to be sightless, mindless and helpless. The crowd controls in every respect, badgered at the front by attendants who guard a single door, compressed at the back by others adding their weight.

It is a subject not widely discussed in the Soviet press and so it is virtually impossible to assess the human cost of this phenomenon. In recent years, there has been public comment only once, when people were trampled to death in a crowd entering the Palace of Sport in Sokolniki Park in March, 1975.

Authoritative Western sources say 13 died as people charged down an exit ramp at the end of a hockey game between Canadian and Soviet youth teams. Moscow Pravda, the city party newspaper, reported the tragedy, but did not mention the number of victims or the reason. Western sources say the people

**IQs Too High In U.S. Forces, Critic Asserts**

**WASHINGTON.** July 4 (UPI) — Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., says that most of the recruits in the all-volunteer armed forces are too smart, and what the services need are more "dummies."

Mr. Aspin issued a 25-page report, complete with graphs and charts, on "All-Volunteer Force or America's Villified Folly." The former Defense Department official, now a maverick Democrat and frequent critic of the military establishment, concluded that the armed forces are not accepting enough low-intelligence volunteers.

The services, he said, set goals to recruit a number of low-IQ servicemen, but have failed to meet those targets. They are taking far less than half the number they expected to, he said, so that some recruits with reasonably high intelligence are assigned low-skill jobs with little or no challenge.

"There's no surer way to undermine morale," he said.

**Arts Agenda****New Group Set Up For Rural Women**

**WASHINGTON.** July 4 (UPI) — Rural American Women Inc. — a new organization trying to discover common problems in the experiences of farm, Chicano, black, Indian and Appalachian women — is drawing up plans to hold hearings on

## BUSINESS

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## FINANCE

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**Output, Orders Off, West Germany Says***From Wire Dispatches*  
BONN, July 4 — Both West German industrial production and incoming industrial orders fell in May from April, the Economics Ministry said today. The figures

mean that the government will go into the seven-nation economic summit here in mid-month with still no conclusive evidence of a self-sustaining economic upswing, government officials say.

The industrial production index fell by a seasonally adjusted 1.7 percent from April but was up 0.8 percent from May 1977, according to provisional data. The provisional index of new orders to the manufacturing industry fell by a seasonally adjusted 1.2 percent in the month but climbed by 3.2 percent from a year earlier.

Although the officials caution against overvaluing one month's figures, they admit there is now no hope of achieving the country's 3.5-percent growth target this year unless further impetus is provided.

The fall in production was experienced in most sectors of the economy, with only the food service area showing any improvement, the ministry said.

Part of the drop was caused by a upward revision of April's index to 116 from a preliminary 115 previously. "For a final judgement on production, we will have to await whether and to what extent the May result will have to be corrected," the ministry added.

The production index, based on 1970 equals 100, stood at a preliminary 114 in May against April's 116 and 113 in May 1977.

The decline in order inflow to manufacturing was due to a sharp 2.7-percent fall in orders received from domestic sources while orders from foreign customers climbed 1.5 percent. The order drop primarily occurred in the capital and consumer goods sectors, the ministry said.

The overall order index stood at a preliminary 157 in May compared with 159 in April (revised downward from 160) and 152 in May 1977. The domestic orders index stood at a preliminary 143 in May against 147 in April and May 1977's 137. The index of foreign orders stood at a preliminary 202 in May compared with 199 in April and 201 in May 1977.

The figures are unusually important as they provide the last indication of how the country's economy is faring before the end-July cabinet meeting at which the government has promised it will consider extra measures to spur growth.

Officials say that the declines will not necessarily mean, however, that Bonn will come under more pressure at the summit to take stimulative measures. Despite the May decline, the overall statistical picture has still improved from the first quarter, with ordering and production in April-May up 1% and 2 percent, respectively, compared with February-March.

Measures to stimulate further growth is viewed as West Germany's possible contribution to an international "package" deal to be decided at the summit.

In Paris, French Economics Minister René Monory said the Bank of France has not intervened so far to break the dollar's latest fall. Reuters reported.

Sterling, meanwhile, rose 55 points to \$1.8735. The Canadian dollar added 15 points to 89.20 U.S. cents.

## East Bloc Shippers Continue Rate Cutting Despite Charges by West

**BRUSSELS.** July 4 (AP-DJ) — Despite efforts by shippers and politicians alike, hesitation and disputes among Western governments have blocked firm action against the Soviet bloc's cut-rate competition in shipping.

Westerners suffer from a lack of exact data about East bloc shipping, and some nations fear that a major shipping dispute could complicate political relations with Moscow. So, with rates often ranging from 15-to-60 percent below those charged by Western lines, the state-owned shipping companies of the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany have been steadily eating into Western business during the past five years.

### 'Urgent Matter'

Soviet rate-cutting has been most evident in the past three to four years, according to Western studies.

## Currency Rates

July 4, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.L.	Gte	BF cent.	Swiss Fr.	Dan Kr.
American	2.025	4.198	107.975	3.836	122.17	—	30.32	—	—
Brazil	12.87	—	15.765	7.275	—	—	—	5.347	—
Frankfurt	2.046	3.930	—	46.26	2.42	92.06	6.344	113.79	36.32
London	1.7325	—	3.8295	8.215	1.5790	4.124	60.38	3.366	10.5175
Milan	845.05	1.582.10	411.95	180.14	—	—	46.00	12.75	—
Paris	4.202	8.215	118.10	5.2635	201.17	—	12.75	247.02	79.04
Tokyo	1.797	3.8295	37.215	50.645	0.2126	81.6262	5.55315	—	31.407

The following are Dollar rates as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 6.5224; Escudo 45.675; Israeli £ 17.215; Peseta: 78.34; Schilling: 14.225; Sri Rupia: 4.539; Yen: 201.00; Swiss Franc 5.3035; Fin Mark 4.2125; Belgian Financial Franc: 32.755; Hong Kong \$ 4.685; Singapore \$ 2.218; Canadian \$ 1.9105 U.S. cents.

(\*) Commercial Franc; (\*) Units of 100; (x) Units of 1000; (z) Units of 10,000; (+) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The Soviet Union claims that its shippers are not subsidized by the state. But Western shippers maintain that Eastern fleets do benefit from government aid and low labor costs, and that their activities have wide political implications.

The Soviet bloc's fleet has nearly doubled in the past 10 years, and now ranks in size close to British, Greek and Japanese fleets, according to Western specialists. Meanwhile, the U.S. merchant fleet has shrunk from some 4,000 ships 30 years ago to less than 600 vessels.

### 'Urgent Matter'

Most commercial ports in Western Europe are open to Soviet ships, except such ports as Naples with heavy military traffic. According to EEC statistics, about 95 percent of trade between the Common Market and the East bloc is currently carried by Eastern ships.

But when EEC transport ministers gathered in Luxembourg last month in one of their periodic attempts to do something about the

problem, they foundered on political troubles.

With a third of EEC tonnage between them, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany were eager to order joint surveillance to gather data on Soviet bloc shipping in preparation for possible sanctions, but France and Italy refused to go along.

EEC sources said France and Italy were concerned about not offending the Soviet Union for broader political reasons. Moreover, the sources said France also differed with the others about the exact nature of the Eastern shipping threat, and wanted any surveillance to include some other foreign carriers as well.

U.S. officials believe that moves against Eastern shippers, inspired by U.S. shipowners and seamen's unions, will run into opposition from U.S. manufacturers and importers who welcome the low-cost shipping service. The U.S. Federal Maritime Commission has begun investigating some cases, however.

including the recent use of Soviet ships to transport U.S.-financed buses from West Germany to Texas.

Soviet lines are challenging Western shippers most severely on North Atlantic routes, where they carry some 20 percent of the traffic, between Japan and North America, where they handle 12 percent; and between Japan and Europe, where they offer a joint service with the trans-Siberian railway.

## VW Indicates Payout May Be Raised in '79

**WOLFSBURG,** West Germany, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagenwerk earnings improved in the first half from the year-ago level, management board chairman Toni Schmucker said today, and he indicated 1978's dividend may be increased.

The company paid 7 Deutsche marks for 1977 plus a bonus of 1 DM. While he said it is too early to make a specific forecast about this year, the group's result in the first months of this year was better than in the like period last year, despite the fact that worldwide deliveries of an estimated 1.2 million vehicles was slightly down from the year-ago period. He added that the company is still examining diversification outside the motor sector.

## Tokyo Exchange

	July 4, 1978	Price
Aash Glass	Yen	Yen
Conair	22.00	140.00
Dol Min. Print	40.00	110.00
Fuji Photo	27.00	100.00
Hilco Motor	54.00	110.00
C. Itoh	23.00	100.00
Japan Air L.	14.00	100.00
Kansai El. Pwr.	71.00	100.00
Kohn Soco	17.00	100.00
Kotobuki Brewery	47.00	100.00
Kubota	28.00	100.00
Mitsui Ind.	72.00	100.00

July 4, 1978

Price

Yen

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## Sweden's Mines Face Challenge

(Continued From Page 7)  
vast tundra, stretching pine forests and mountain valleys to Narvik.

Still the Swedes are going ahead with a new level at Kiruna, 750 meters underground. The blasting takes place at midnight, which means the mine must be cleared for six to eight hours and an entire work shift is lost every day.

Additional millions of dollars are spent to ventilate the 260-mile-long subterranean network and to keep it at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures outside drop to 30 degrees below zero in winter and can reach above 80 degrees during the 24-hour summer days.

### Labor Pressure

Eventually, Kiruna may have to curtail its ore operations. But the Swedish options are limited by the kind of labor pressure and environmental considerations that many industrialized societies face.

## Labor Chief Enters New Dutch Era

(Continued From Page 7)

agement has been earning \$3 billion a year from huge natural gas reserves in the North Sea.

But because of the large surplus from gas exports, the guilders is so strong that Dutch industrial products and labor have lost their competitiveness in the world market — a dangerous turnaround for a country whose exports traditionally account for more than 50 percent of gross national product.

Unemployment has reached more than 5 percent — not bad compared with other West European countries, but a sizable jump from the 1.1-percent rate as recently as 1971. Large Dutch multinationals concerns, seeing little prospect of profitability in their own country, have invested heavily abroad — so much so that the Netherlands has become the largest European investor in the United States.

At times, Mr. Kok feels like a juggler walking a tightrope, as he struggles to meet his trade unions' demands amid these contradictory economic developments.

In hopes of keeping Dutch industry competitive and maintaining jobs, he has agreed to help curb wage demands over the next few years. He has taken a liberal view toward overseas investments by Dutch companies because he feels that profits abroad are insuring jobs at home, and also because millions of dollars of labor pension funds are invested in Dutch multinational companies.

In return, however, Mr. Kok is insisting that Dutch companies make a commitment to guarantee existing jobs and to invest in industries that will create more employment.

He is pushing the government to pass an excess profits tax, which would require companies to turn over part of their profits to the unions, and wants payment made in company shares. This has led some businessmen to charge that the unions eventually will gain control of their companies' equity although union pension funds currently do not hold more than 5 percent of any company's equity.

Mr. Kok is also pressing ahead with plans to increase labor participation in company management. His goal is to permit workers to nominate half of the corporations board of governors, which in turn appoints management.

"We are under criticism from all sides on these issues," says Mr. Kok. "The militiamen in the labor movement claim that our programs for investment and worker participation in management are a poor trade for controls on wage increases, that we're somehow fooling the workers into accepting less pay. Then the businessmen claim that we are moving to take over their companies."

Since mid-winter, British Steel

has taken out of production, permanently or temporarily, plant capable of producing 1.8 million tons per year of coke, 3.75 million tons of iron, 2.4 million tons of steel, and 2.1 million tons of rolled products.

Chairman Charles Villiers estimated that BSC would lose about £175 million in the half ending September, before any allowances for contingencies, compared with a £201-million loss a year earlier.

He did not alter previous projections of a full year loss of about £400 million. Although there has been "a measurable improvement in manufacturing performance by much of the corporation," he said that in the past few months the current and prospective demand for most steel products has somewhat deteriorated and there is concern about general economic prospects for 1979."

He said the main reason for the losses is that "we are running many of our plants well below capacity levels." Deliveries in latest year rose to £3.154 billion from £3.059 billion, but liquid steel output dropped to 17.4 million tons from 19.7 million tons a year earlier.

Under one accord, Brazil will export \$210 million of textiles, sisal and other products to Poland which, in turn, will sell \$140 million of fertilizer, feedstocks, chemical products and sulfur. They also are expected to sign separate contracts for the sale of 16.4 million tons of Brazilian iron ore to Poland and the sale of 18.6 million tons of Polish coal to Brazil.

### Amazon Pact Signed

BRASILIA, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Brazil and Poland are expected to sign this week a 3½-year, \$650-million trade agreement concerning raw materials and semi-manufactured goods.

Under one accord, Brazil will export \$210 million of textiles, sisal and other products to Poland which, in turn, will sell \$140 million of fertilizer, feedstocks, chemical products and sulfur. They also are expected to sign separate contracts for the sale of 16.4 million tons of Brazilian iron ore to Poland and the sale of 18.6 million tons of Polish coal to Brazil.

Under the pact, proposed by Brazil 15 months ago, the signatories made it clear that they, rather than developed countries outside of Latin America, would develop the area.

At a press conference, the chairman estimated output in the current fiscal year would further ease to 17.2 million tons, or about 80 percent of the company's estimated 22-million-ton annual capacity. He also said the domestic steel industry was being hurt by a recent sharp rise in imports despite Common Market agreements aimed at controlling import levels. U.S. steel imports in April and May "were 25 percent higher than expected," he noted.

We have kept to an agreed system of orderly marketing, but it does seem that others haven't, and that imports have come in at lower price levels," he Villiers added.

"Bresches of such dimension simply must be repaired," he said, calling for more rigorous application of the EEC's plan for steel. Although BSC believes that Japan and Third World countries have recently been "behaving respectably" concerning steel exports, he said that during the past three months an estimated 4 million tons of European steel products were roaming around Europe looking for a home."

The loan is West Germany's contribution to the \$750-million aid package for the Portuguese government arranged by Western industrial countries. A WestLB spokesman declined to comment on reports that the bank is also taking part in arranging a \$150-million medium-term loan for Portugal which reportedly is for seven years with a four-year grace period at one point over London interbank offered rates.

He said that losses on the scale of last year's deficit "are totally unacceptable and everything possible must be done to eliminate them."

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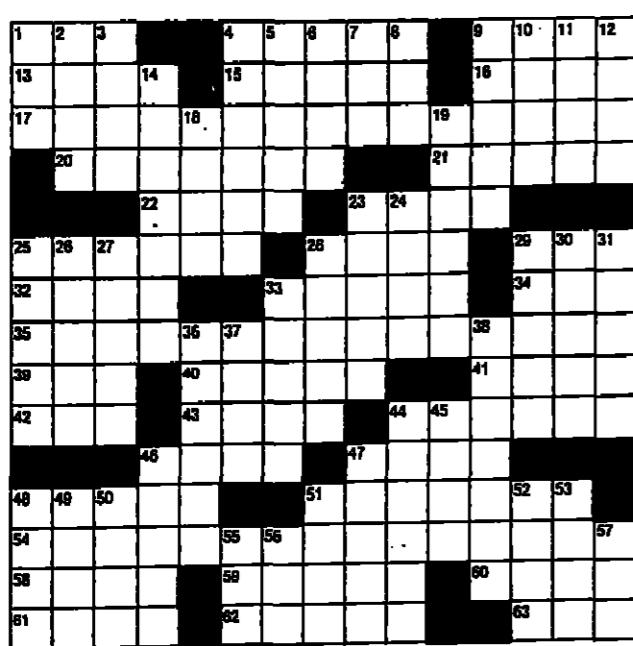
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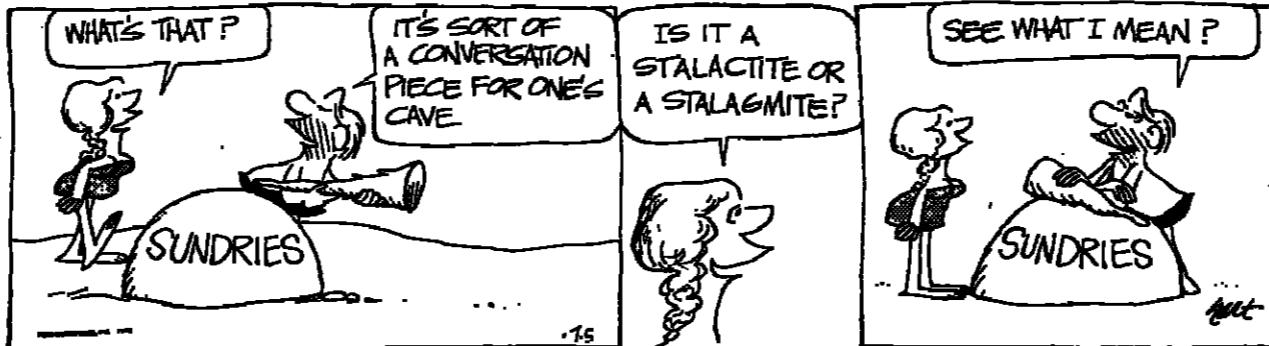
## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



P-E-A-N-U-T-S



B-C.



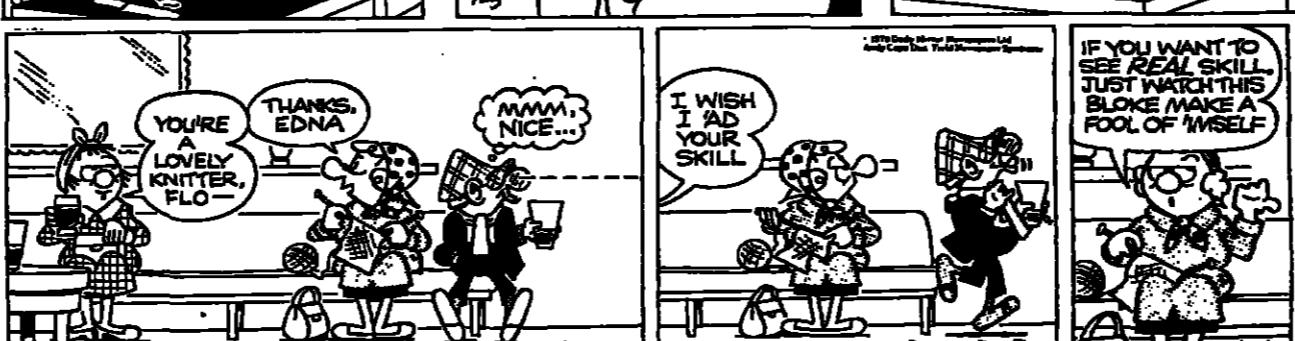
B-L-O-N-D-I-E



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A-N-D-Y-C-A-P-P



R-E-X-M-O-R-G-A-N



M.-D.-R-I-P-K-I-R-B-Y



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	15 54	Clear	MADRID	29 64	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15 59	Rain	MIAMI	29 64	Cloudy
ANKARA	31 89	Clear	MILAN	29 64	Cloudy
ATHENS	31 89	Clear	MONTRÉAL	22 72	Sunny
BEIRUT	28 82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	24 75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26 82	Cloudy	MUNCHEN	24 75	Cloudy
BERLIN	17 63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20 40	Rain
BRUSSELS	13 55	Showers	NICE	29 64	Overcast
BUCHAREST	27 81	Cloudy	OSLO	12 33	Showers
BUDAPEST	27 79	Clear	PARIS	15 59	Showers
CASABLANCA	24 75	Clear	PRAHA	15 59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18 82	Cloudy	ROME	25 77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26 82	Clear	SOFIA	24 79	Clear
DUBLIN	12 53	Rain	STOCKHOLM	17 43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12 53	Rain	TEHRAN	28 62	Clear
FLORENCE	25 77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	34 41	Cloudy
GENEVA	18 82	Cloudy	TUNIS	25 75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16 61	Rain	VIENNA	27 81	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30 86	Clear	WARSAW	24 74	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	27 81	Clear	WASHINGTON	19 47	Cloudy
LIMA	20 40	Cloudy	ZURICH	17 43	N/A
LONDON	15 59	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	17 63	Sunny			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

July 4, 1978

The red and blue symbols shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issues. The following meaning of symbols indicate frequency of reporting supplied for the RHT: (—) daily; (—) monthly; (—) regularly; (—) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd:

(—) Boarders SF 761.25 (—) Alexander Fund SF 612.00 (—) Trust Fund Int'l Fd (AEIF) ... SF 512.00 (—) Bondex — Issue Pr. SF 124.70

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**Goolagong Comeback****Okker Advances, Evert Beats King**

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England, July 4 (UPI) — Drama, artistry and emotion overflowed at Wimbledon yesterday.

The results will show that Björn Borg, Jimmy Connors, Vitas Gerulaitis and Tom Okker reached the men's semifinals, with Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova, Evonne Goolagong and Virginia Wade filling final four of women's singles.

But Evert's 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 center-court victory over Billie Jean King was filled with psychological drama, and Okker's four-set triumph over Nastase was the gem of the fortnight, wrapped in artistic brilliance and comic theater.

**Heads From Her Husband**  
For sheer emotion, Goolagong's awful trauma at 2-5 in the opening against Virginia Ruzici clearly stated the balance of their match. Goolagong won, 7-5, 6-3, but only after her husband, Roger, had shamed onto the court and Ruzici merrily "got soft in my head" during over time that almost prompted Goolagong to default.

On such ingredients are great tournaments built. With Connors-Gerulaitis, Borg-Okker, Evert-Goolagong and Navratilova-Vade, the first tournament in Wimbledon's second 100 years may overcome the ill winds, cold other and rain that forced an early start today and suspended several hours early.

The prospect of a Borg-Connors match in Saturday's men's singles at persists, even with today's 7-5, 6-7, 6-2 victory by Gerulaitis over Brian Gottfried, which Gerulaitis termed "a big match for both us," and Okker's exhilarating 7-5, 2-6, 6-3 conquest of the ninth-seeded Nastase.

**A Quiet Exit**

Borg showed he could play serve-and-volley if necessary during the crucial points of his 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 minace of a determined Sandy Mayer. Connors continued to hold grip on Raúl Ramírez, who had lost a set in four matches but not out quietly to the second seed, 4-6, 6-2.

But Okker has emerged as the man of the moment here, a star born. At 34, married and a father, he is out of sync in the company of Borg, Connors and Gerulaitis, top three seeds, all of whom clinched the semifinals last year. Yet Okker did not acquire his name, "the Flying Dutchman," standing around. When he is pined, moving nimbly about the court and firing his passing shots with confidence as he did today, his and computer ranking are merely numbers, like the menial

**Nastase Faces a Suspension**  
WIMBLEDON, England, July 4 (UPI) — The men's International Professional Tennis council today recommended a three-month ban from all Grand Prix tournaments and a \$5,000 fine on Ilie Nastase for a pattern of aggravated behavior in recent months.

The council is composed of members of the players' union — the Association of Tennis Professionals — and the International Tennis Federation. A suspension will be able to appeal the council's decision and the suspension will not begin until after July 10 or after an unsuccessful appeal.

**Transactions**

**EBALL**  
Indian League  
**EVELAND INDIANS**—Placed Willie Herzenberg Hitler, an irrevocable waiver.

**TBALL**  
Indians Football League

**INT'L ALLEGUETTES**—Cut Joe Mitchell, Dick; Bill Carroll, wide receiver; Dave Keefield, defensive back.

